

# United States Patent and Trademark Office

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE United States Patent and Trademark Office Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450 www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/802,024	03/16/2004	Alexei A. Gridnev	CL2556USNA	2649	
23906	7590 03/11/2005		EXAM	INER	
E I DU PONT DE NEMOURS AND COMPANY			CHOI, LI	CHOI, LING SIU	
LEGAL PATENT RECORDS CENTER				5 - PUR \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	
BARLEY MILL PLAZA 25/1128			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
4417 LANCASTER PIKE			1713		
WILMINGTON, DE 19805		DATE MAILED: 03/11/2005			

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

### **DETAILED ACTION**

1. This Office action is in response to the Second Preliminary Amendment filed on February 22, 2005. Claims 18-19 were canceled and claims 31-33 have been added. Claims 1-17 and 20-33 are now pending.

#### Election/Restriction

- 1. Restriction to one of the following inventions is required under 35 U.S.C. 121:
  - I. Claims 1-17 and 24-33, drawn to a process to polymerize vinylically-unsaturated monomers, classified in class 526, subclass 103.
  - II. Claims 20-23, drawn to a product, classified in class 526, subclass 328.
- 3. The inventions are distinct, each from the other because of the following reasons: .

Inventions I and II are related as process of making and product made. The inventions are distinct if either or both of the following can be shown: (1) that the process as claimed can be used to make other and materially different product or (2) that the product as claimed can be made by another and materially different process (MPEP § 806.05(f)). In the instant case the product as claimed can be made by another and materially different process such as a process using a free radical initiator..

4. Because these inventions are distinct for the reasons given above and have acquired a

Application/Control Number: 10/802,024 Page 3

Art Unit: 1713

separate status in the art because of their recognized divergent subject matter, restriction for examination purposes as indicated is proper.

- 5. During a telephone conversation with Ms Gail Ann Dalickas on February 16, 2005, a provisional election was made with traverse to prosecute the invention of Group I, claims 1-17 and 24-33. Affirmation of this election must be made by applicant in replying to this Office action. Claims 20-23 withdrawn from further consideration by the examiner, 37 CFR 1.142(b), as being drawn to a non-elected invention.
- 6. Applicant is reminded that upon the cancellation of claims to a non-elected invention, the inventorship must be amended in compliance with 37 CFR 1.48(b) if one or more of the currently named inventors is no longer an inventor of at least one claim remaining in the application. Any amendment of inventorship must be accompanied by a petition under 37 CFR 1.48(b) and by the fee required under 37 CFR 1.17(i).

### Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

7. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

8. Claims 12-14 and 33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Application/Control Number: 10/802,024

Art Unit: 1713

Claims 12-14, the recitations of "Class I monomers" or "Class II monomers" cause indefiniteness because the resulting claims do not clearly set forth the metes and bounds of the patent protection desired.

Claim 33 is a redundance of claim 3.

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

9. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless --

- (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.
- 10. Claims 1-17 and 24-33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Hawthorne (WO 87/03605).

A process to polymerize one or more vinylically-unsaturated monomers, comprising

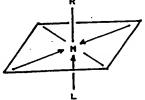
contacting	the vinylically-unsaturated monomers,	
	a chain transfer catalyst, and	
	a hydrogen atom donor molecule	
in the absence	of conventional free radical initiators	
at a temperatur	e from about room temperature to about 240°C	

(summary of claim 1)

Application/Control Number: 10/802,024

Art Unit: 1713

Hawthorne discloses an oligomer obtained by the free radical polymerization of unsaturated monomers in the presence of a chain transfer agent comprising a transition metal complex of a metal cation and at least one chelating agent, wherein the transition metal complex is represented by the general structure of



wherein R is hydrogen or an organic group; L is a ligand for controlling the stability and electron transfer properties of the transition metal complex having cobalt and a bis(dimethyl glyoxime) ligand (abstract; page 3, lines 5-17; page 4, lines 15-17 and 29-31; page 5, lines 7-8) Hawthorne further disclose L can be water or an alcohol (page 5, lines 23-31). Attention is drawn to Example 1, wherein methyl methacrylate (MMA) in benzene is heated in the presence of a cobalt complex obtained by the contact of cobaltous acetate tetrahydrate, dimethylglyoxime, and pyridine in hydrogen to obtain oligo-MMA. It is noted that no conventional initiator such as AIBN used in Example 2 is used in oligomerization of the unsaturated monomers. Thus, the present claims are anticipated by the disclosure of Hawthorne.

11. Claims 1-15, 24-30, and 33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Muir et al. (US 5,684,101).

Muir et al. disclose a process for solution polymerization of MMA in the presence of Co(II)(diphenanthrenequinone dioxime-diBF<sub>2</sub>) as a catalytic chain transfer agent in methylethyl ketone(MEK) (Examples 1-3, C4). Thus, the present claims are anticipated by the disclosure of Muir et al.

## Conclusion

12. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ling-Siu Choi whose telephone number is 571-272-1098.

If attempt to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David Wu, can be reach on 571-272-1114.

LING-SUI CHOI PRIMARY EXAMINER

March 4, 2005